

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

DIGCOM, INC.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PANTECH WIRELESS, INC.,

Defendant.

3:13-cv-00177-RCJ-WGC

**ORDER**

In this patent infringement action (the “Pantech Action”), Plaintiff Digcom, Inc. (“Digcom”), a Nevada corporation purporting to do business in Incline Village, Nevada, has sued Defendant Pantech Wireless, Inc. (“Pantech”), a Georgia corporation, (Compl. ¶¶ 1–3, ECF No. 1, at 2), alleging that several Pantech devices (the “Accused Products”) infringe four Digcom patents (the “Asserted Patents”), (*id.* ¶¶ 5–85). Pantech now moves, under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), for an order transferring this action to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. (Mot. Trans., ECF No. 83). For the reasons stated herein, the Court now grants the motion.

Further, in a companion case initiated on the same day as this action, *Digcom, Inc. v. ZTE (USA), Inc.*, No. 3:13-cv-00178-RCJ-WGC, (the “ZTE Action”), Defendant ZTE has filed a substantively identical motion to transfer. (Case No. 3:13-cv-00178-RCJ-WGC, ECF No. 56). As Digcom acknowledges, these two cases “alleg[e] infringement of the same patents . . . [and] will involve the same claim construction issues.” (Opp’n Mot. Trans., Case No. 3:13-cv-00177-RCJ-WGC, ECF No. 86, at 8). Accordingly, in order to consolidate its consideration of the *Markman* issues, this Court has issued harmonized case schedules in the two actions. (*Id.*). With respect to

1 the pending motions to transfer, which are, as Digcom contends, “virtually identical,” (*id.*), the  
2 facts relevant to the Court’s analysis are the same. Therefore, in a separate order, the Court will  
3 adopt its reasoning in this order and likewise grant ZTE’s motion to transfer.

#### 4 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

5 “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court  
6 may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought.”  
7 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Section 1404(a) “is intended to place discretion in the district court to  
8 adjudicate motions for transfer according to an ‘individualized, case-by-case consideration of  
9 convenience and fairness.’” *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988) (quoting  
10 *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 622 (1964)). A motion to transfer under § 1404(a) “calls on  
11 the district court to weigh in the balance a number of case-specific factors.” *Id.* Courts in the  
12 Ninth Circuit consider the following factors: (1) the location where the relevant agreements were  
13 negotiated and executed; (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law; (3) the  
14 plaintiff’s choice of forum; (4) the respective parties’ contacts with the forum; (5) the contacts  
15 relating to the plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum; (6) the differences in the costs of  
16 litigation in the two forums; (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of  
17 unwilling non-party witnesses; and (8) the ease of access to sources of proof. *Jones v. GNC*  
18 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498–99 (9th Cir. 2000).

#### 22 **II. ANALYSIS**

23 As a threshold matter, venue is proper in the Southern District of California. As noted  
24 above, this Court “may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might  
25 have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Patent infringement actions “may be brought in the  
26 judicial district where the defendant resides, or where the defendant has committed acts of  
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1 infringement and has a regular and established place of business.” 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

2 Corporate defendants, such as Pantech, reside in “any judicial district in which such defendant is  
3 subject to the court’s personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question.” 28 U.S.C.  
4 § 1391(c)(2); *see also VE Holding Corp. v. Johnson Gas Appliance Co.*, 917 F.2d 1574, 1584  
5 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (holding that the language of § 1391(c) applies to § 1400(b)).

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7 Digcom argues that Pantech’s undisputed evidence that it sells the Accused Products in  
8 California does not demonstrate the minimum contacts necessary for personal jurisdiction.  
9 (Opp’n, ECF No. 86, 16–18). This argument is unpersuasive for at least two reasons: (1) if  
10 correct, it would apply with equal force against Digcom’s assertion that this Court has personal  
11 jurisdiction, which too is based on Pantech’s sales in the forum, (Compl. ¶ 21, ECF No. 1, at 6),  
12 and would therefore require dismissal under Rule 12(b)(2); and (2) “Pantech does not contest  
13 personal jurisdiction in the Southern District of California for purposes of this action,” (Mot.  
14 Trans., ECF No. 83, at 12). Accordingly, venue is proper in the Southern District of California,  
15 and the Court now turns to the *Jones* factors to determine whether convenience and the interests  
16 of justice warrant a transfer. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498–99.

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19 **A. Factors 1 and 2: Location of Relevant Agreements and Familiarity with Relevant Law**

20 Because Digcom does not allege any relevant agreements, and because federal patent law  
21 is uniform, the first two factors are neutral.

22 **B. Factors 3 and 4: Plaintiff’s Choice of Forum and the Parties’ Contacts with the Forum**

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24 Factors three and four are also neutral in this case. While “[a] plaintiff’s choice of forum  
25 generally receives deference in a motion to transfer venue,” *Operation: Heroes, Ltd. v. Procter*  
26 *& Gamble Prods., Inc.*, 903 F. Supp. 2d 1106, 1113 (D. Nev. 2012) (Du, J.), such deference is  
27 unwarranted where a plaintiff’s manipulation would frustrate the purposes of the venue laws.  
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1 *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 97 (2010) (urging courts to ensure that the purposes of  
2 jurisdictional and venue laws are not frustrated by a party’s attempted manipulation); *see also*  
3 *Amazon.com v. Cendant Corp.*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 1256, 1260 (W.D. Wash. 2005) (“Where the  
4 action has little connection with the chosen forum, less deference is accorded plaintiff’s choice,  
5 even if plaintiff is a resident of the forum.”). Indeed, a court need not defer to a plaintiff’s choice  
6 of forum that is based on a “presence [that] appears to be recent, ephemeral, and an artifact of  
7 litigation.” *In re Zimmer Holdings, Inc.*, 609 F.3d 1378, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2010); *see also In re*  
8 *Microsoft Corp.*, 630 F.3d 1361, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (holding that a transfer was appropriate  
9 where the plaintiff incorporated in the chosen forum sixteen days before filing suit). Rather, “[i]n  
10 patent infringement actions, the preferred forum is ‘that which is the center of gravity of the  
11 accused activity.’” *Amazon.com*, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 1260 (quoting *Ricoh Co., Ltd., v. Honeywell,*  
12 *Inc.*, 817 F. Supp. 473, 482 n.17 (D.N.J. 1993)). “The district court ought to be as close as  
13 possible to the milieu of the infringing device and the hub of activity centered around its  
14 production.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

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17 Here, it is undisputed that Digcom was formed as a Nevada Corporation in December  
18 2012—merely four months *before* it initiated this action. Furthermore, Pantech cites  
19 uncontroverted evidence demonstrating that the address that Digcom lists in the complaint, 923  
20 Tahoe Blvd., Suite 210, Incline Village, Nevada, is a suite in a strip mall that was occupied by a  
21 photography studio as of July 5, 2013—three months *after* Digcom initiated this action. (Nelson  
22 Decl., Exs. 1, 2, ECF No. 84).

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25 In response Digcom asserts that it leased the suite in November 2012, (Feher Decl., ¶ 9,  
26 ECF No. 86-2), but it does not provide a copy of the lease or any other evidence showing when it  
27 was entitled to take possession of the premises or the agreed lease term. It further argues that  
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1 because it is not a retail business and does not need to promote itself broadly, it obtains no  
2 benefit from advertising its presence. (Opp’n Mot. Trans., ECF No. 86, at 12). While this may be  
3 true, it certainly does not explain why Digcom maintained a sign advertising that its space was  
4 occupied by a photography studio for more than nine months after it allegedly established its  
5 office. Indeed, Digcom does not even attempt to explain this evidence. Instead, it contends that at  
6 some undisclosed time it had as many as three student employees in the office. (*Id.* at 6).  
7 Tellingly, however, Digcom is entirely silent as to when these students (or any other employees)  
8 were hired, how long they were employed, and their assigned tasks, which, for all the record  
9 shows, could have consisted of merely moving boxes and furniture into the office space.  
10 Digcom’s silence is deafening, and its presence in Nevada is an ephemeral artifact of this  
11 litigation. Such a “presence” does not weigh towards retaining venue. *See In re Toyota Motor*  
12 *Corp.*, 747 F.3d 1338, 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (applying Fifth Circuit law) (vacating a district  
13 court’s order denying a motion to transfer where the district court failed to consider, *inter alia*, a  
14 plaintiff’s “recent opening of an office”). Similarly, the Court finds that aside from marketing its  
15 products in Nevada, Pantech has no substantial contacts with this forum. If anything, and as  
16 explained more fully below, the record reflects that the parties’ contacts with the Southern  
17 District of California are far more significant than any contacts they may have with Nevada.  
18 Therefore, factors three and four do not point towards retaining venue.

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22 **C. Factors 5 and 6: Contacts Relating to Plaintiff’s Cause of Action in Nevada and the**  
23 **Differences in the Costs of Litigation in the Two Forums**

24 Pantech contends that factors five and six favor a transfer. The Court agrees. The true  
25 locus of this case is in California. It is undisputed that all of the material events in this case, i.e.,  
26 the contacts relating to the development of the alleged inventions in the Asserted Patents,  
27 occurred outside of this District and that most of them occurred in the Southern District of  
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1 California. (*See* Mot. Trans., ECF No. 83, at 17). Indeed, each of the inventions described in the  
2 Asserted Patents was conceived and reduced to practice in California.

3 It is further undisputed that during the twenty years preceding this litigation, Dr. Kamilo  
4 Feher (“Dr. Feher”), Digcom’s sole owner, officer, and director, and the sole inventor of all of  
5 the Asserted Patents, operated Digcom’s predecessor entity, Digcom, Inc. (a California  
6 corporation), from his California home. (*See* Pak Decl. ¶¶ 6–7, 9, 17, ECF 83-1, at 2–4). It is also  
7 undisputed that Dr. Feher filed and prosecuted the Asserted Patents from California, (*id.* ¶¶ 2–9),  
8 and that in 2010 and 2012 he brought related patent suits in the Southern District of California.  
9 (Copies of Complaints, ECF No. 83-18).

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11 Furthermore, the processors in the Accused Products are manufactured by Qualcomm  
12 Inc., and a few chipsets in some of the Accused Products are manufactured by Broadcom Corp.  
13 (Kim Decl. ¶ 4 (“Processors used in the accused Pantech devices are manufactured by  
14 Qualcomm Inc.,” and “[a] few chip-sets used in some of the accused Pantech devices are  
15 manufactured by Broadcom Corp.”)). In fact, it is undisputed that Qualcomm’s components are  
16 implicated in every single claim element identified in Digcom’s infringement contentions. (*See*  
17 Reply, ECF No. 90, at 12). Not surprisingly, Pantech asserts that third-party witnesses from  
18 Qualcomm will play a critical role in its non-infringement defense. (Mot. Trans., ECF No. 83),  
19 and Digcom cites no evidence suggesting otherwise. Yet, it is undisputed that Qualcomm has no  
20 research, product design, or sales facilities in Nevada or within 100 miles of Reno, Nevada.  
21 (Capozzoli Decl. ¶¶ 4–5, ECF No. 83-22). It is likewise undisputed that the majority of  
22 Qualcomm’s engineers, other foreseeable third-party witnesses, and relevant documents are  
23 located in or around the Southern District of California, where the components at issue were  
24 developed. (*Id.*). The bulk of Broadcom’s critical witnesses and documents are also located in  
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1 California. (Patel Decl., ECF No. 83-21). Accordingly, factors five and six weigh towards  
2 granting the motion to transfer.

3 **D. Factors 7 and 8: Availability of Compulsory Process to Compel Unwilling Witnesses**  
4 **and Ease of Access to Sources of Proof**

5 The seventh factor strongly favors a transfer. This Court lacks the authority to compel the  
6 nonparty Qualcomm and Broadcom witnesses to testify at trial. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(b)(2),  
7 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) (a court cannot serve a subpoena upon a nonparty witness outside 100 miles of  
8 the district in which the court sits). However, courts in the Southern District of California have  
9 the power to subpoena nonparty witnesses located anywhere in California, including the  
10 foreseeable Qualcomm and Broadcom witnesses. *Brackett v. Hilton Hotels Corp.*, 619 F. Supp.  
11 2d 810, 821 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (“The California district courts have the power to subpoena  
12 witnesses throughout the state pursuant to FRCP 45(b)(2)(C), which provides that a subpoena  
13 may be served anywhere within the state of the issuing court if a state statute allows statewide  
14 service. Section 1989 of the California Code of Civil Procedure is the state statute authorizing  
15 such service.”). As detailed above, Pantech intends to rely on such witnesses while defending  
16 this action. In contrast, Digcom has not identified any nonparty witnesses. Therefore, the  
17 availability of compulsory process in the Southern District of California strongly favors  
18 granting the motion to transfer.  
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22 Finally, the parties’ arguments concerning the eighth factor are not particularly  
23 persuasive. However, even if they are easily transported, the third-party documents upon which  
24 Pantech intends to rely are located in or near the Southern District of California and not Nevada.  
25 Thus, this factor favors a transfer, but only slightly.  
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**E. Balancing the *Jones* Factors**

On balance, the *Jones* factors favor transferring this case to the Southern District of California. While Nevada is Digcom's alleged home, recent state of incorporation, and preferred forum, neither this case nor Digcom's witnesses have any meaningful connection to Nevada. In contrast, considerations of convenience and the interests of justice, including Pantech's ability to subpoena foreseeable third-party witnesses, favor granting the motion to transfer. Furthermore, Digcom has not identified any detriment that would result from litigating in California. Pantech is therefore entitled to a transfer of venue, and its pending motion is granted.

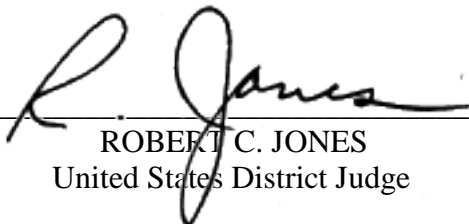
**CONCLUSION**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Transfer Venue (ECF No. 83) is GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall TRANSFER this case to the Southern District of California, close the case administratively in this District, and terminate all other pending motions in this District.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 26, 2014.

  
ROBERT C. JONES  
United States District Judge